

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

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UNUSUAL interest was shown this year in the various libraries of New York City, at the time of the annual elections. The New York Society Library is the oldest in the country, its original charter, granted by George III., dating back to 1700. Up to within a few years a dozen votes or so were cast at its annual meetings. The late election of trustees brought out 127 votes. An opposition ticket was put in the field, and a circular was issued charging the management with incompetency, Bourbonism, narrowness of view, making use of employees for electioneering purposes, loose financial management (\$14,000 of the \$50,000 bequeathed to the society by Mrs. Green having been lost, it was said, during the past two years), and negligence in the care of the society's property. The management denied these charges, and averred that the opposition was conceived in a spirit of reckless innova-

tion. The canvass was active. Agents of both parties appealed to voters as they came forward. It was insinuated that the gentlemen on the regular ticket had been in since the time of George III., and that it was time for a change. The opposing tickets were referred to as old foggy and reformer. The opposition worked hard, and made the most stir, but the majority of gentlemen, mostly, it is said, "with silver hair and smooth, shining crowns," that filed up to the polls, cast their ballots for the regular ticket.

In the Mercantile Library, on the other hand, the younger party carried some of their points. The complaints had been that the library was managed too much in the interest of the subscribing and the lady members, whose demands for the lighter class of literature were met at the sacrifice of standard works; that the delivery of books was defective; that the volumes were not looked after with enough care; that the management of the reading-room was a source of constant annoyance; that the assistants in charge of it were not fitted for their duties, and committed acts of vandalism, needlessly defacing papers and other periodicals; that too much money was devoted to buying trash; and finally, as an indignant correspondent of the *Sun* puts it, that "the reading-room, removed to the garret—hot in summer, cold in winter—is so cramped that one cannot move without tumbling over his neighbor. A concert saloon on the first floor, an auction-room on the second, whistling and singing employees of the library, make intelligent reading impossible."

These complaints resemble those which are made, more or less, at every library; but they had greater weight than is sometimes the case, because the affairs of the Library are not altogether flourishing. In ten years there has been a decline in circulation of 125,000 (about 46 per cent), in members of 3854 (about 30 per cent),

and in income of \$16,000 (nearly 40 per cent). Those who defend the management assert that this proceeds from causes beyond their control; that population has drifted away from Clinton Hall, which is now neither up-town nor down-town; that the growth of cheap editions has wonderfully interfered with the prosperity of libraries of late, and that the library is yoked with a mate—the Clinton Hall Association—with which it does not pull very kindly. What truth there may be in either the attack or the defence we are unable to say; perhaps those who voted at the late elections did not know. But in associations as in countries hard times are apt to lead to a change of government; and the voters of the Mercantile Library have sought the usual relief from woes, some of which are real enough, though some may be fancied.

Constitutional amendments were carried depriving members of their rights if dues were not paid within three months, instead of a year, as formerly; and abolishing quarterly payments. There was a very warm debate upon an amendment which legislates the present Board of Directors out of office, and provides for a new system of election. Finally, however, an amendment was adopted as follows: "The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and eight Directors who shall hold office as hereinafter provided, and shall constitute its Board of Directors."

Complaints have also been made of the management of the Apprentices' Library, but Mr. Schwartz answered them in a vigorous letter in the *Sun*, in which he states, among other things, that three fourths of the readers are engaged in mechanical employments, that the library is open 13 hours a day, and delivers during that time on an average a volume a minute.

There appears to be no dissatisfaction at the Brooklyn Library; but a plentiful want of funds. It is, indeed, not creditable to a city of the size of Brooklyn that there should be only 1200 subscribers to its one library, especially when that is so admirably administered. The Brooklyn Library finds, as do most libraries, that receipts from the annual fees of members barely pay the current expenses, leaving little or nothing for that addition of new books which is absolutely necessary for vitality. The directors, therefore, are about to attempt to secure a permanent endowment; and in the

present tide of returning prosperity they ought to succeed.

The true solution of New York's difficulties would be a public library, were it possible to get one, and when got to keep it out of "politics." Chicago is more fortunate; she has her public library. Mr. Poole has lately declared that he has no fears that it will ever suffer from political entanglements; and its great need now—a building for its library—seems likely to be furnished by erecting such a structure by popular subscription, as a memorial of the charities of the world after the great fire of 1871. A public meeting was held on March 26, an Executive Committee of 100 appointed (who have since been incorporated) and a sub-committee of 9 is organizing a plan of public subscription.

Mr. Poole's fears of busybodies appear to have been justified, for we find in the *Chicago Times* of April 16 an account of "interviews" with various gentlemen of Chicago to ascertain their views in regard to various extensions of the original plan that has been proposed by persons who cared more for other institutions than for the Public Library and the Art Museum. The Academy of Sciences, the Historical Society, and the Athenæum, it was thought, might find a home under the same roof, or at least under the same subscription. The Library, it appears from the interview, does not favor any such extension of objects; and looking at the question practically it would seem that Art and Literature combined ought to enlist sympathy enough to insure the raising of a fund, and are easily able to insure the spending of all that they raise.

At Philadelphia, W. Philip C. Garrett, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, who have revolutionized the politics of Philadelphia, and introduced reform in the management of its municipal affairs, in conjunction with Mr. James S. Biddle, of the Philadelphia Library, and a few others, recently called a meeting of some influential citizens, at the Penn Club, with a view of establishing a public library. A free interchange of views took place among the fifteen or twenty gentlemen present, and a committee was appointed to devise some practical method of bringing about the desired result. In the present condition of the *personnel* of the city councils it was not thought desirable to place the matter in the hands of politicians;

but it is not improbable that a free library—perhaps based on the existing Apprentices' Library—may be established by the contributions of liberal and wealthy citizens. We beg leave to say to our Philadelphia friends, whose hospitality, in 1876, the Library Association has not forgotten, that if they want to increase the attractiveness of their great city, there is no better way than to establish a really great public library in the modern sense of the word.

THE next two numbers of the *Library Journal* will be mainly devoted to a Bibliography of the Pre-Columbian discovery of America, by Mr. P. B. Watson. Owing to press of matter "Bibliography" is omitted in this issue.

### American Library Association.

A REGULARLY called meeting of the Executive Board was held in the Boston Public Library, Monday, Feb. 28, '81, and was called to order by President Winsor at 11:10 A.M. Present, Winsor, Whitney, Green, and Dui; absent, W. F. Poole. In accordance with the constitution, 10 new members were added to the Executive Board and the following officers elected for 1881: *President*, Justin Winsor; *Vice-Presidents*, A. R. Spofford, W. F. Poole, H. A. Homes, L. P. Smith, D. C. Gilman, J. L. Whitney, F. B. Perkins; *Secretary*, Melvil Dui; *Treasurer*, Frederick Jackson; *Co-Operation Committee*, C. A. Cutter, F. Jackson, S. H. Scudder; *Finance Committee*, S. S. Green, J. N. Larned, W. E. Foster.

The Board elected as Councillors for 1881—J. S. Billings, R. R. Bowker, M. Chamberlain, Robert Clarke, F. M. Crunden, J. N. Dyer, John Eaton, John Edmonds, Weston Flint, S. F. Haven, Miss C. M. Hewins, F. Leypoldt, Chester W. Merrill, S. B. Noyes, Miss Lucy Stevens, Addison Van Name, A. E. Whittaker.

The plans of creating grades of membership recommended by the secretary and sections with special chairmen to give summaries at each annual meeting as recommended by C. A. Cutter, were discussed and action deferred to a fuller meeting.

The following resolution, offered by President Winsor, was unanimously passed:

*Voted*, that the chairman of the Finance Committee be authorized to pay Mr. Dui \$200 on account of outlay on the A. L. A. Catalog, and on sending of vouchers from Mr. Perkins, to close the account by such payments or receipts as may be needed.

*Voted*, that the secretary receive from Mr. Perkins the unfinished MSS. of the A. L. A. Catalog and hold it subject to the decision of the Board as to its continuance.

MELVIL DUI, *Sec.*

### United Kingdom Association.

#### APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

HELD April 1, Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the chair. Mr. E. Aug. Petherick was elected a member. The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported as having joined the Association: Mr. S. E. Thompson, Librarian Free P. L., Swansea; Rev. A. Gordon, member of Library Committee, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. Alex. Webster Robertson, Ass't Lib. University of Aberdeen; Mr. Herbert Griffith, member of Library Committee, Oxford Union Society; Mr. Robert Alex. Neil, Lib'n Pembroke College, Cambridge.

A resolution of the Birmingham Local Committee in opposition to the Free Libraries bill, was laid before the meeting, and a circular issued by Sir J. Lubbock to the authorities of free public libraries, requesting them not to petition against the bill, and explaining its present status.

Mr. W. Brace read a paper on "F. A. Ebert's View of a Librarian's Education," being an interesting abstract of his "Die Bildung des Bibliothekars." Ebert, like most writers on the subject, wishes the librarian to know *omne scibile et quedam alia*. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Tedder protested against the misuse of the saying, "The librarian who reads is lost," which had been so constantly misrepresented and misunderstood that the author must regret that he ever wrote it. The chairman said that some of his most valuable knowledge had been acquired in looking through books in the course of his work. There was now little opportunity for reading books through.

Mr. Welch said that if a librarian did not make himself acquainted with the contents of the books he would be unable to give that information to readers which they constantly demanded, and which it formed an important part of his duties to supply.

#### MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

HELD May 6, Mr. Cornelius Walford in the chair. The following gentlemen engaged in library management have joined the Association: Mr. G. Tidey, Librarian of Tynemouth Free Library; Mr. R. K. Dent, Librarian Free Library, Aston, near Birmingham.

A paper by Mr. Ralph Richardson, W.S., "On the rejection of the library acts by the citizens of Edinburgh, 8th February, 1881," was read. The vote was 15,708 against, 7619 for; 18,526 either did not vote or "spoilt" their votes by some informality. The causes of the rejection were the active opposition of the hotel and shopkeepers, who, after a very dull season, were averse to a new tax, the passive opposition of the conservatives, and the want of organization of the friends of the measure, who relied solely upon the intelligence and public spirit of the citizens. The committee of opponents

sat daily, spared neither labor nor expense, canvassed the city as at political elections, placarded the walls with enormous posters, and marched files of sandwich-men through the leading streets, bearing huge bills with appeals like the following :

**RATEPAYERS!**

**RESIST THE FREE LIBRARY DODGE!**  
And Save Yourself from the Burden of £6000  
of Additional Taxation.

Return your cards marked "No."  
Be sure and sign your Names.

A letter was read from Mr. Poole giving an account of his Index. Mr. Tedder explained Von Laer's "Perfect binder." Mr. Welch exhibited Zimmerli's "Statistical diagram chart," 18x24 in., prepared to exhibit two years' statistics at any view, and divided by black perpendicular lines for weekly, and by red for monthly, quarterly, or annual returns. Numbers are indicated by horizontal lines. The cost of each sheet is 2s. 6d.

**BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.**

THE writer, when a boy, read "Robinson Crusoe" till he knew it by heart. It prepared the way for his reading the voyages of leading navigators in the Pacific and in search of the northwest passage. This suggested the lives of Cortez and Pizarro in connection with the conquest of Mexico and the Pacific coast by the Spaniards. These led to the study of the early American discoveries when he was older, and then the way was open for the reading of a lifetime. Biography is full of instances where the boy who read one book till he mastered it found that he had conquered his way into the great treasure-house of literature. But this answer will not satisfy all the boys and girls whom one would like to help. Here, then, is a list, not better nor worse than many others, but an honest list, tested by large experience of the books which young persons can read with profit. Boys who are raw at reading usually go for "Oliver Optic" and Horatio Alger's books, and, when they begin to reach beyond that sort of stuff, they want Indian books. It is the fighting, the killing, the thrilling adventures they want. One of the best books for a boy to begin with is Water-ton's "Adventures in South America." Bal-lantyne's books are full of adventure and the least objectionable of their kind. Abbott's "Kit Carson" and "David Crockett" have great variety of incident. Carleton's "Boys of '76" has unbounded interest. Eggleston's works, "Tecumseh," "Pocahontas," "Red Eagle," "Brant and Red Jacket," and "Montezuma" are some of them. The adventures of the early discoverers of America, La Salle, Christopher Columbus, De Soto, are what a boy is never tired of. Towle's "Vasco de Gama," "Magellan," "Pizarro," and "Marco Polo" are among the best books young people can read. Aimard's books are good. "Old

colonial days," "Boys of '76," "Aboard the Mavis," "Around the Yule log," Lossing's "Pictorial field-book of the Revolution" and his "War of independence" are not to be overlooked. "Adventures of two youths in China and Japan" and their "Adventures in Burmah and Siam," by Thomas Knox, "Robinson's "Great Fur Land" and C. W. Hall's "Drifting round the World," will satisfy any boy's desire for foreign travel. Helen C. Weeks' works on Indian life, one entitled "White and red," the other "Four and what they did at Grandpa's house," are good. Lossing's "Navy of the United States" is a book for boys. Dr. E. E. Hale's "Stories of the sea" and "Stories of the war" are excellent. When you come to a higher class of boys, another sort of books can be mentioned, such as Horace E. Scudder's "Bodley books" and several "Stories," the series of histories of India, Switzerland, Egypt, and other countries, which Arthur Gilman is engaged in editing, Charles Kingsley's writings, Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown at Rugby," "Tom Brown at Oxford," and the "Scouring of the white horse," the "Boys' King Arthur," the "Boys' Froissart," Bulfinch's "Age of chivalry" and "Legends of Charlemagne," the book named "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table," William Howitt's "Boys' adventures in the wilds of Africa," Charles Lamb's "Tales of Shakespeare," W. H. G. Kingston's "Snowshoes and canoes," "With axe and rifle," and Dick Cheveley. Among the serials which are indispensable are the *Youth's companion*, Harpers' *Young people*, Potter's *American monthly*, *St. Nicholas*, and *Wide awake*. The latter periodical is now publishing a serial, "Honor bright," by almost a new writer, Rev. C. R. Talbot, who has a genuine gift for the writing of children's books, and each of these magazines is the vehicle by which some of the best children's books are now reaching the public. "Baron Munchausen," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's progress," and "Gulliver's travels" are old-time favorites, fresh when one has read them through a dozen times, and fresh as if written yesterday for each generation. These are the books which may be read to advantage by young persons in what may be called the field of pure literature. They cultivate the imagination, convey useful knowledge, and are written with sufficient ability to help to educate one's taste for the enjoyment of the best books. If boys' books are mentioned to the excess of those intended for girls, it is only because boys' books chiefly abound, and that a good boys' book is not a bad book usually for a girl to read. If the boys and girls will only read books under some guidance and selection, they will find that the world of books is richer than they thought, and that the better books they read, better books still are awaiting their perusal.

—*Boston Herald.*

Most of the books in the accompanying list I can heartily recommend.

It seems to me best, when giving books written by J. S. C. Abbott to children to read, to say to them that they are likely to be historical romances rather than histories, and to recommend them to look elsewhere if they wish to find out what the facts of history are. So much for "Kit Carson" and "David Crockett." Historical romances, however, are useful reading for children.

There is a very considerable difference in merit between some and other of Ballantyne's books. The lists of the Ladies' Commission will show what are the best. We had one of Aimard's books in the library. It was entitled the "White scalper." When the book wore out I did not replace it, and I have not bought other books of this author. I avoid books with sensational titles, they suggest dime novels so immediately to the reader, even if intrinsically comparatively harmless.

C. W. Hall's "Drifting round the world" is to be recommended. It is far from a model book in some respects, however. For a discriminating criticism see the *Nation* for December, 16, 1880, p. 431. On the same page is a good notice of Kingston's "Dick Chevely."

The description of wine parties in "Tom Brown at Oxford," although a record of a normal portion of the life of undergraduates in English universities, forms an objectionable feature in the work in the view of many Americans.

In selecting periodicals for young persons care should be had to find out their standing at the time the subscription is made, as this varies from time to time.

The books in the list you send me are not only wholesome, they are such as will awaken an interest in still better reading. A very large number of admirable books have been omitted, of course. S. S. GREEN.

THE authorities of the Indianapolis Public Library are doing a wise thing in inquiring into the expediency of preparing a special catalogue of novels and juvenile books for children under sixteen years of age. It is proposed that no other books of this sort outside the catalogue shall be issued to such children. This is a course which may be judiciously recommended to the managements of other public libraries. The average "juvenile," it must be conceded, is apt to be a mass of maudlin twaddle, morbid, unhealthy, and entirely unfit to give proper views of life. Fathers and mothers are sometimes heard to say that in their day authors and publishers took no pains to provide such attractive matter for them. They may be accounted fortunate in this; they had a few thoroughly wholesome books, and these were read and reread so often that they had a perceptible influence upon the character and taste. In these days the flood of weak fiction is so great and children are allowed to

read so much that the natural result is incoherence and flaccidity of mind.—*N. Y. Tribune*, May 12.

#### THE GREAT FIRE MEMORIAL.

*From Chicago Morning News, March 22, 1881.*

THE great fire of October, 1871, marks an era in the history of Chicago. It swept away the fortunes of many, and changed the business relations of all our citizens. It awakened the sympathies of the world, and called forth an amount of voluntary relief contributions such as no other calamity on record has done.

It was natural that the advent of the first decennial anniversary of "the Fire" should suggest some sort of memorial proceedings. The first idea of a memorial which appeared was for a pageant, an immense street procession, with symbolic representations in costume, and with fireworks and illuminations, after the fashion of the "Mardi Gras" at New Orleans, or the "Veiled Lady" show at St. Louis. A committee of citizens of whom the Mayor was chairman assembled to consider these propositions. These gentlemen had no sooner met and looked each other in the face than the impropriety and absurdity of celebrating a calamity in any fashion occurred to them, and they adjourned without taking action.

A suggestion then appeared in the public prints, from Mr. Allen, that the memorial—not of the calamity but of the world's generosity to Chicago after the great fire—take the form of a popular subscription for a memorial building for the use of the Public Library and for an Art Museum and Academy. This happy and timely suggestion was accepted by every one.

The plan, as I understand it, is that the city is to be thoroughly canvassed, and an opportunity will be brought to every one of giving something—the rich giving from their abundance, and the poor giving their pittance, but enough to express their interest in the object. Mr. Fairbank is confident that \$500,000 can be raised, and the subscription, he thinks, may run to \$1,000,000. An Executive Committee of 100 or more citizens will be appointed who will have charge of all matters relating to the subscription. From this committee ten or more trustees will be selected, who will have control of the money when received, and of the expenditure for the purposes proposed. By uniting the interests of the Public Library and the Art Museum, each of which has its warm advocates, in one subscription—but not necessarily in one building—it is thought that more money can be raised than if their claims were presented separately. The Library Building, when completed, will be turned over to the city and placed under the control of the Board of Directors, and the Art Museum and Academy will be placed under the care of its own directors.

This scheme, in the form it now assumes, is a sudden development; but among the weal-



thy men of Chicago a concerted plan for contributing to the wants of the Public Library, and creating an Art Museum and Academy, has been under consideration for a year or more. It now first comes to public notice. The Commercial Club, whose membership represents \$75,000,000, has had the subject under serious consideration; has inquired what is being done for libraries and art in Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and other cities; and has found that Chicago, in furnishing to its citizens the opportunities for culture, is far behind all those cities. The members of the Commercial Club have resolved that they will do their share in supplying this deficiency. It is probably in view of what he knows will be the contributions of the wealthy citizens, of whom he is one, that Mr. Fairbank predicts the amount which can be raised by the popular subscription. Neither the Commercial Club nor any other class of citizens propose to raise this memorial subscription alone. It must be, in the largest sense, a popular subscription; everybody must join in it, and the more general it becomes the larger will be the offerings of the rich.

The Public Library is the most popular and beneficent of all the public institutions of the city. It is where the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the wise and the simple meet on a common level and find the books they need. The Library itself is a memorial of the fire. It had its origin in the sympathies of Englishmen for Chicago after the fire, and in their contributions of books. When these offerings, some 7500 volumes, which had been collected from authors and publishers through the efforts of Mr. Thomas Hughes, "for the formation of a free library," as the donors expressed it, arrived in Chicago, there was no institution to receive them, and no law on the statute-book by which such an institution could be organized and maintained. Application was forthwith made to the General Assembly, and a Library law was enacted. No scheme could be more appropriate than to erect a memorial building for this library. It has now 75,000 volumes, and is stored in the third and fourth stories of a business block, difficult to reach, and liable at any moment to be burned up.

The other project of establishing in this city an Art Museum and Academy—which means a permanent picture and statuary gallery and art-school—is one which has already been too long neglected. Chicago is behind all the other large cities of the country in its art matters. This interest will draw forth a large subscription from persons who have but little interest in books. Literature and art are blood-relations, and the friends of one are usually the friends of the family. The eye, however, is more quickly trained than the literary faculty, and hence the taste for good pictures and statuary is more common in the communities and more easily cultivated than a corresponding taste for good literature. Many persons, in

whom only the artistic taste has been developed, have become wealthy, and this class are expected to contribute largely to the memorial fund.

The embarrassment in the path of the Memorial Committee will be a class of restless and inquisitive busy-bodies, who will want to know at the start, "What sort of a building do you propose to erect?" "Where will you locate it?" "When will you lay the corner-stone?" "What proportion of the fund will you devote to the Public Library, and what to the Art Museum?" It will be time to answer these questions when they arise in the development of the scheme. The only questions now to consider are, "How much money can I afford to give? and how can the popular subscription be made a notable success?"

W. F. POOLE.

#### THE PRIZE QUESTION.

ALTHOUGH but thirty-seven names have as yet been sent in, the publisher has decided to submit for competition the prize question which was proposed in the last issue of the *Library Journal*, in the expectation, now that the decision has been made, that the number of competitors will be more than doubled. It should be borne in mind that the greater the number of lists contributed, the more valuable will be the result. The real object of the question should not be overlooked on account of the element of play in the method; for while the value of the prizes is only secondary and nominal, the value of the lists may prove to be both substantial and permanent. It is therefore hoped that formal scruples will not prevent any from taking part in a game which may be made of such general profit to all. The publisher had the pleasure, at the last convention, of seeing many of the dignitaries of the profession enter cheerfully into the spirit of an evening sociable, which had no other purpose than that of mutual enjoyment (a good purpose, indeed, considering that only librarians were present). It would be regarded in the light of a gracious recognition of the usefulness of this contest should some of the more experienced librarians take this means of comparing notes with the younger members of the profession, and the latter could not find a better way of testing their own experience. It might also be made a source of much pleasure and profit to others by making the question a topic of conversation and consultation among a circle of friends, particularly during the summer vacation; and a number of pleasant evenings might be spent in taking nominal votes on ten or twenty books at a time. There is no objection to outside information or consultation with non-competitors in preparing the lists; mutual consultation and co-operation being only interdicted among the competitors themselves. At some of the smaller libraries, where librarians are in closer communication with their readers, the question might be made one of local co-operation. This

could be done in two ways: by having suggested titles handed in on slips, or by opening a temporary *desideratum* book in which those interested could enter such books as they considered desirable for the library to purchase. There are, in fact, many ways in which the very preparation of a list could be made a matter of general interest. The modification of the rules (partly made by suggestion) are such, it is thought, as will meet with the general approval.

#### RULES FOR COMPETITORS.

1. The object of the present prize question is to obtain a list of books (other than poetry, fiction, juveniles, and such as are enumerated under 4) which a majority of the competitors agree should be found in every library for general readers.

2. \$100 will be awarded in four prizes for the best lists, as follows: for the best list, \$50; for the second, \$25; for the third and fourth, \$15 and \$10, respectively.

3. Every subscriber to the *Library Journal* or to the *Publishers' Weekly* is at liberty to compete, either personally or by substitute.

4. The answer shall consist of a list of 100 individual works (independent of the number of volumes) selected with the restrictions as specified below.

["Individual," not collective. For instance, if Macaulay's works were admitted and chosen, they should not be given in one number as works, but enumerated, "History of England," "Essays," etc., each work occupying a number; on the other hand, the "individual work" should not be carried to the extreme of enumerating his essays.]

#### Excluded from competition:

a. Works not properly belonging to the present century.

b. Poetry, fiction, and juveniles (reserved for a future prize question).

c. Encyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers, atlases, epitomes of authors, selections (even if accompanied by introductions or sketches of authors) and periodicals.

d. Technical and professional works; dogmatic theology; elementary text-books.

[It is impossible to draw a definite line under this rule. While the "technical" is clearly intended to exclude the industrial arts, manufactures and trades, military and naval science, etc.; the "professional," law and medicine; the "dogmatic," theological treatises; the "elementary," the school-book proper, it must be left to the judgment of the competitor, in fact it is the very task set by the question, to what extent it is desirable to draw, say, on the natural sciences, fine arts, political and social science, mental and moral philosophy, religious or Christian and educational literature, etc. Clearly it is not intended to rule these out. The question was asked whether a cookery-book can be admitted. Certainly, but—at the risk of the competitor. No lists will be excluded from competition which include works that are not, by the letter, ruled out. Only the competitor should remember that the chances will be poor indeed should he venture too much on the borderland. When in doubt it always is a safer method to choose what is less doubtful. It was asked, too, whether regard should be paid to cost. That will not be a winning list which bristles with rare and costly books, yet no rule excludes them.]

e. The works of Bancroft, Carlyle, Darwin, De Quincey, Emerson, Freeman, Froude, Goethe, Green (J. R.), Grote, Hallam, Hawthorne, Hood, Humboldt (A. v.), Hunt (Leigh), Huxley, Irving, Jameson (Mrs.), Lamb, Macaulay, Mill (John S.), Milman, Motley, Parkman, Prescott, Ruskin, Schiller, Spencer (Herbert), Strickland (Mrs.), Taylor (Bayard), Thackeray, Thiers, Tocqueville, Tyndall.

f. Such series as: Classics for English readers, English men of letters, English philosophers, Epochs of history, Great artists and musicians, Philosophical classics, Plutarch series, etc.

g. Works in foreign languages (translations, however, are admitted).

5. The lists must be written legibly in ink, with short titles and names of authors preceding titles and numbered consecutively; the first twenty arranged in accordance with the estimation in which they are held by the competitor. They must be presented in two forms: (1) *on a single sheet* (each book beginning a new line; (2) *on single slips*, each containing title of only one book and its number. This will greatly reduce the labor of determining the result of the vote.

6. Each *sheet* (not each slip) must be signed with the full name and address of the competitor. (Only the names of the successful competitors will be published.)

7. While no restrictions are placed in the way of information or consultation, it is against the spirit of the Prize Question to present the same votes by mutual agreement among competitors themselves. Identical lists or list which plainly show co-operation must therefore be rejected.

8. The prizes will be awarded to those lists which aggregate the greatest number of votes. The vote on each book is determined by the number of lists (or slips) which contain it. Thus if a book is found on ten lists it counts ten.

9. Answers are due September 1.

10. Inquiries and lists should be addressed to F. Leyboldt, 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.

#### THE FICTION QUESTION.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

AT the annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund the Hon. James Russell Lowell, the American minister, occupied the chair. He proposed the toast, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," and concluded his speech as follows: "Nothing is more remarkable in the present condition of literature than the fact that, whereas there were in the last century only three eminent novelists, there are a great many persons who can write interesting stories with great ease. I confess that it seems to me that whatever may be the achievements of science, the *quidquid agunt homines* will always interest mankind quite as much as gases, or flowers, or beasts, or birds, or fishes. (Cheers.) That, I think, will continue to survive all changes of human thoughts and all aspects of human society." (Cheers.)

PROF. JEVONS.

AT the Manchester meeting of the Library Association, Mr. J. Taylor Kay, the Librarian of Owens College, read a paper, much criticised at the time, on the "Provision of novels in rate-supported libraries." In previous years Mr. Kay was one of the staff at the Manchester Free Library, and the following is the result of his observation of readers: "For many years a

remarkable fact has been before my notice, and continually confirmed by a long experience in the Manchester free libraries, that school-boys or students who took to novel-reading to any great extent never made much progress in after-life. They neglected real practical life for a sensually imaginative one, and suffered accordingly from the enervating influence." This matter is far too debatable to be argued out in this place, and I would only answer to Mr. Kay that it is quite too late in the political day to think of restraining the reading of sensational literature. In this respect our boats were long since burned behind us. Time was when the paper duty and various cunningly devised stamp duties were supposed to save the common people from the demoralizing effects of literature. But the moralist has now only to notice some of the dingy shops crowded with cheap penny and half-penny papers, in order to feel that restraint of literature is a thing of the past, as much as the parish stocks or the ducking-stool. There is a perfect deluge of low class and worthless periodical literature spreading over the country, and it can only be counteracted by offering gratuitous supplies of literature, which, whether it be fiction or not, may at any rate be pure and harmless, and often of great moral and intellectual excellence. What between the multiplying powers of the steam-press and the cheapness of straw and wood paper, fiction of the "penny dreadful" class can be issued *ad infinitum*. The only question is, whether the mass of the people are to read the most worthless and often immoral trash, or whether they are to have the best class of fiction—that of Dickens, of George Eliot, of Trollope, and the rest—placed within their reach.—*Prof. Jevons, in Contemporary review.*

#### A NOTE ON INDEXING.

THE opinions of various qualified persons on the value—not of indexes, which has never been disputed—but of index-makers, have been so industriously circulated by Messrs. Allibone and Wheatley, that no indexer need now blush for his calling. I am prone to think, however, that the difficulty of indexing well has been overrated; that, in fact, almost any intelligent person can make a good index, provided he has room enough. An index such as we would all have if we could, and would make if circumstances permitted, is of the kind that one occasionally meets in biographical works, where, under the name of the hero is given, not a leafless branch of figures, but a readable summary of his life, with page references dropped in, as it were, incidentally. But it is vain to hope that the funds allowed for indexing will ever be large enough to render possible much work of this kind, and what is required is not so much the capacity to make a good index as the mechanical faculty of making the space at command yield the largest

harvest of references. This can be done, to some extent, by typographical contrivances, but in a much greater degree by classification.

The principle of an index should, so to say, be deductive rather than inductive. The reader should learn to look for what he wishes first under a general head, to be referred, if necessary, to subdivisions. The chief advantage of this system is space-saving, but the bringing together of cognate subjects has other advantages. Let it be understood, for instance, that what relates to a particular country will be found under that country. If you put a dozen articles on the "The Eastern Question" under that head but little information will be given. One article will describe the relations of Turkey and Russia; this should be entered "Turkey, *foreign relations*, § Russia." Another will be on the use of the Black Sea [Black Sea]; a third on Roumania, and so on. All general titles can thus be differentiated. Or you may have a dozen references to Catherine II.; one of these will deal exclusively with Russia's intercourse with Turkey during her reign [Turkey, *f. r.*, etc.]; a second with Russia's domestic history during same period [Russia]; a third with Catherine as a person.

These remarks apply more to the indexing of periodicals than to ordinary work; but the advantage of arbitrary signs is everywhere available, and is limited only by the number of signs, in which our printing offices are much inferior to the German. In indexing periodicals, the \* has been generally adopted to indicate that an article is illustrated. Let us further suppose † to signify that it is poetry, ‡ fiction, § history or biography, ¶ travel, \* a translation, \*\* letters or autobiography, †† a religious subject. The reader will be surprised to learn how much information can be given by these few signs. "Smith, John, 1.10," is a paper descriptive of Mr. Smith's life, vol. I, page 10; "Smith, John, 2.35 \*," means that Smith's portrait is there given; "Smith, John, 3.23 \* †," refers not to Smith's portrait but to an imaginative view of some scene in his life, e.g. Washington crossing the Delaware; *Smith, John, 3.24 \**, shows that this particular Smith is a painter or sculptor, and that the article treats of his work in this field. If Smith is also a writer, poet, and traveller, say, further references show this plainly. If, for instance, we had to index three references to the works of Mr. W. W. Story, the tale could be told in brief thus: *Story, 1.12 \**; 2.36 †; 3.48 §. Suppose you have to index two articles in French literature, one on mediæval religious poetry, the other on contemporary historical novels. These would appear "French literature, *mediæval*, 5.10 (mediæval literature in general), 14.6 † † (article in question); *contemporary*, 6.12 † §." In a list of references to Evolution, suppose that one is a burlesq, this is indicated by a †; if a burlesq in verse, like Lord Kame's well-known stanzas in *Blackwood*, † † give the needed information.

W. M. GRISWOLD.



## Library Economy.

## A. Bibliography.

DIE BIBLIOTHEK von Victor Emmanuel. (In *Hist. pol. Blätter für das kathol. Deutschland*, March 16.)

There is an article on the same subject in the *Bulletin du bibliophile*, Dec., 1880, entitled "Le pillage dans les bibliothèques d'Italie."

BODENSTEDT, F: von, and others. Eingabe an den Reichskanzler Fürsten von Bismarck die Begründung einer Deutschen Reichsbibliothek betr. (In *Neuer Anzeiger*, May, 1881, p. 161-4.)

Petitions for a library which shall receive year by year, by a copyright law, all the productions of the German press.

CHEYNE, T. K. The library of Balliol College, Oxford. (In *Notes and q.*, Jan. 22, p. 61, 2.)

CUSHING. The libraries of New York. 1. (In *The Christian intelligencer*, April 21.) 2¼ col.

LAMBROS, Prof. Dr. Spyridon. Die Bibliotheken der Klöster d. Athos; nach dem Rechenschaftsberichte an die griech. Kammern deutsch v. Prof. Dr. Aug. Boltz. Bonn, Nolte, 1881. 32 p. 8". 1 m.

LETTER from Malta. (In *Academy*, April 30.) 2 1-5 col.

An account of the Biblioteca in Valetta founded by the Knights of St. John in 1760.

RICHARDSON, C. F. The choice of books. N. Y., American Book Exchange, 1881. 16°. Pap., 5 c.; cl., 25 c.

"Treats of 'The motive of reading,' 'The reading habit,' 'The best time to read,' 'The use of note-books,' 'The art of skipping,' etc. His pages are sprinkled with quotations, which are not only apposite to what he is saying, but are noticeable for their variety and freshness."

The Manchester meeting of the L. A. U. K. (1879) is noticed in the *Saturday rev.*, April 16, 1½ col.

## B. Abstracts of and extracts from reports.

[The statistics heretofore given under Bibliography (A) will hereafter be presented from time to time in tabular form.]

Astor, N. Y. "Libraries throughout the United States have all, as a rule, more or less of a special character, while the Astor Library has a position of its own as a library for general use and to encourage higher researches and improvement in superior instruction."

Glasgow, Mitchell Library. The committee, with pardonable pride, make a comparison of their third year with that of three other great

libraries: "Manchester, end of third year (1854), vols. in library, 20,048, annual issue, 66,261; Liverpool, end of fifth year (1857), vols. in library, 24,000, annual issue, 166,346; Birmingham, end of third year (1869), vols. in library, 24,213, annual issue, 66,352; The Mitchell, end of third year (1880), vols. in library, 33,019, annual issue, 390,732. In other words, the Mitchell Library had a third more books than any of the three Libraries, and an issue of 91,773 volumes more than the aggregate issue of them all, at the same period of their history."

Lynn, Mass. "There has been a marked decrease in the demand for 'light reading,' caused by the good condition of business, which has allowed but little time for reading, while it has enabled many to avail themselves of other means of instruction and amusement."

Newton, Mass. A tri-weekly instead of a bi-weekly distribution of books through the different wards of the city has been established, and the circulation has increased in consequence 3367 vols. in 10 months. "It has awakened, also, a greater interest in the library; and individuals from the other wards are daily paying it personal visits, consulting its works of reference and art, and becoming familiar with its contents."

"Much care has been taken in the purchase of the books, to preserve the community from harm through the circulation of unwholesome literature. Books are more subtle and effective than living companions, and may accomplish much more mischief than the worst associates. The city cannot afford, out of its treasury, to train its youths in the vices that it seeks to restrain by its laws and magistrates. The juvenile books and works of fiction have been carefully examined before being placed upon the shelves. If any of our younger or older citizens desire books of a different character, they must provide them for themselves; it is not the office of a public institution to supply them."

"Public libraries, in well-educated communities, are no longer looked upon as simply supplying food for amusement in unoccupied hours. The private or mutual circulating library meets this requirement; the public library is now beginning to fill a newly created want. The associations which have been formed for home study, the literary clubs and debating societies, the broader studies in literature of our higher schools, the admirable voluntary classes for the study of different branches of natural science, formed in our communities, call for a very different class of books, and very different use of them. Works of science, art, and literature are taking the place, in the reading of our young people, of fiction. In our own city we have every one of the above-mentioned organizations in full operation; and the facilities of the library are placed in constant requisition by members preparing special papers upon various assigned topics."

*Mercantile, Phila.* By a new rule, each shareholder may take out two works, not exceeding four volumes in all; provided that only one of the works is a novel, and that all the volumes are taken at the same time, except that a part of one work may be returned and another part taken while another work is out.

*Portland (Me.) Institute and P. L.* A falling off in the circulation is accounted for by the increased use of the various cheap series, such as the "Franklin Sq" and the "Seaside" libraries, which the librarian, S. M. Watson, thinks intercept much of the lighter reading, the people preferring to buy rather than to borrow.

"But while fewer library books have been read, the number of visitors to the library and reading-room increases from year to year.

"It appears evident that the more substantial literature which nearly all classes sometimes want, and which cannot be so readily obtained elsewhere as at the library, is that which is holding our readers.

"I think the time is not far distant when public libraries will discontinue the purchase of fiction except standard fiction, and devote their attention more to reference and educational books, and leave those which serve only to amuse to the smaller circulating libraries."

*Woburn, Mass.* "The competition among binders of worn books has become so great and prices reduced so low, that the work now done will not stand as it did a few years ago." In two instances reference lists, like Mr. Foster's, have been published. Notes on books added to the library have also been published in the *Woburn Journal*.

*Worcester, Mass.* "The use of the reading-rooms on Sunday has increased, as has been the case every preceding year. The number of persons is 14,213, the average number of books given out on Sundays for use in the building is 53." A new catalogue is needed.

*Young Men's Assoc., Buffalo, N. Y.* "The total of novels in the library is 7118 or 18 per cent of our whole store of books. Yet the circulation of these 7000 volumes constitutes nearly three fourths of the entire circulation of the library."

"The heavy draft made upon our art-books by irregular borrowers may raise a possible question as to the moral influence of æsthetical studies. Most of the works missing, however, are of quite moderate value and none of them rise high in cost. I estimate the whole loss, even if none are recovered, at no more than \$250. But a considerable proportion of the books now missing will undoubtedly reappear in the library, some time hereafter, just as mysteriously as they disappeared. Eighteen of the volumes reported lost last year have since been brought back in that surreptitious manner, besides fifteen other volumes which had not been seen in the Library since the new card catalogue was made. We find them dropped upon tables or mixed with other books in some open case."

## Special Reference Lists.

EDITED BY W. E. FOSTER.

SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON. [1788-1856.]

### A. Influences and tendencies.

Scottish parentage and training, see Veitch's memoir.

*Note.*—This was reviewed, *Edinburgh Review*, 1870; reprinted in *Littell's*, v. 104, pp. 593-607.

His Oxford education. Cf. Bowen's article on his university discussions, *North American Review*, v. 76 (p. 94-103).

His aversion to the mathematical training at Cambridge was expressed in one of the essays in his "Discussions," and is commented on by Mill; "Examination of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy" (v. 2, p. 305-36).

His opinion of Dr. Thomas Brown, under whom he studied, is expressed in his "Discussions." (See also Wight's condensation, p. 165-70.)

A letter written by Cousin, in 1836, expresses the interest felt on the continent in his appointment to the chair of metaphysics at Edinburgh University. (Quoted in Thomas's "Dictionary of biography," v. 1, p. 1122.)

On his method of working, and his unfinished material, see Veitch's Memoir.

### B. His works.

#### a. Original form.

1. Periodical articles (chiefly in *Edinburgh Review*), 1829-52. (Reprinted in "Discussions.")

2. Lectures (Edinburgh University), 1836-56. [Posthumously edited, 1859-60.]

3. Critical notes. (1) "Works of Thomas Reid" [with notes and dissertations], 1847. [6th ed., 1863.] (2) "Collected works of Dugald Stewart," 1854-56. [With notes.]

#### b. Present form.

"Discussions on philosophy and literature, education and university reform" [1852].

["Works of Thomas Reid, and] Supplementary dissertations," 6th ed., 1863.

"Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, arranged and edited by O. W. Wight, 1853.

*Note.*—The last named consists of selections from the two preceding.

"Lectures on metaphysics," edited by H. L. Mansel and J. Veitch. 2 v. 1859.

"Lectures on logic," edited by H. L. Mansel and J. Veitch. 2 v. 1860.

### C. Principles of his philosophy.

1. His division of faculties. ["Lectures on metaphysics," v. 2, p. 17.]

2. His doctrine of consciousness criticised by Mill. "Examination," v. 1, p. 130-39.

3. Influence of Reid's "philosophy of common sense," traced in his doctrine of "natural realism." (Third supplementary dissertation, printed by Wight, p. 272-83.)

4. His citation of the authorities for the doctrine of "common-sense," printed by Wight, (p. 85-161).
5. The relativity of human knowledge maintained in his *Edinburgh Review* article of October, 1829, in review of Cousin's "Cours de philosophie." [Reprinted by Wight, p. 441-83.]
6. As afterwards developed, in the appendix to his "Discussions on philosophy," it is criticised by Mill. "Examination," v. 1, p. 13-45.

*Note.*—A ludicrous note written by Lord Jeffrey, in November, 1829, has been printed within two years, in Macvey Napier's "Correspondence" p. 69-70, in which he refers to the anonymous writer of the *Edinburgh Review* article as "a clever writer enough, but not deep."

#### D. His position in modern philosophy.

For his study of Aristotle at Oxford, see Veitch's memoir.

For a statement of Cousin's eclecticism, see Lewes's "Biographical history," p. 769-76.

For Hamilton's method of meeting it, see Mill's "Examination," v. 1, p. 46-112.

For the influence of Kant's teachings, in Hamilton's relativity of knowledge, see Masson's "Recent British philosophy," p. 84-98.

For the theistic bearing of the philosophy of the conditioned, see Mansel's Bampton lecture of 1858, on "The limits of religious thought."

See also Mansel's "Metaphysics."

Also, another view in Herbert Spencer's doctrine of "the unknowable" (in his "First principles").

Cf. also Professor J. Lewis Diman's second Lowell Institute lecture (February 27, 1880), on "The theistic argument, as affected by recent theories."

Hamilton's positions are criticised by Mill. ("Constructive idealist"), "Examination" [1865].

Also by Stirling (Hegelian idealist), in his "Hamilton" [1865].

His relations to other discussions are indicated in M'Cosh's "Scottish philosophy" [1874].

See also the tenth chapter of Morris's "British thought and thinkers."

Also, Monck's "Sir William Hamilton," published (1881) in the series, "English philosophers." This work has a valuable appendix on "Hamiltonian literature."

MR. FOSTER'S *Monthly Reference Lists* for June embrace the following topics: "Abraham Lincoln," "The Relation of Erasmus to his time," and "Madame de Staël."

FLETCHER'S "SERIAL STORIES."—A limited number of copies of Mr. Fletcher's list (reprinted from pages 42-44 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*) can be supplied at five cents per copy, or thirty cents for ten copies. Orders should be addressed to F. Leyboldt, 13 and 15 Park Row.

## Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Blessed Saint Certainty*, a story by the author of *His Majesty, Myself*, [W: M. Baker]. Boston, 1881. 445 p. D.

*The game hen*, by the author of "Flitters, Tatters, and the Counsellor" [Mary Laffan]. Dublin, 1880. 56 p. D.

*Gilbert ou le poète malheureux*, par M. l'abbé P. . . ., curé du diocèse de Tours [l'abbé C. Pinard]. Tours, Mame, [1840]. 12°.

Often reprinted. It is a romance.—*L'intermédiaire*.

*Goody Two Shoes*.—Mr. C. Welsh gives in the *Athenæum*, p. 492, reasons for attributing it to Goldsmith, as had already been done by others, among them Washington Irving. Another claimant is "Mr. Giles Jones, an ancestor, if I remember aright, of the late Mr. Winter Jones, of the British Museum, and the book is, I believe, attributed to him in the catalogue of that institution." Mr. J. Winter Jones writes to the *Athenæum* of April 30 to deny that he is "the late Mr. Jones," and to reassert the claim of his grandfather, Giles Jones. On May 14 Mr. Welsh repeats his disbelief in Mr. Jones' claim, and May 21 W. M. writes in support of it, referring to his letter to the *Athenæum* of ten years ago.

*Ingomar*.—A translation by Mrs. Lovell from "Der Sohn der Wildniss," of Eligius Fr. Jos. Freiherr v. Münch-Bellinghausen, who wrote under the pseudonym of F: *Halm*. He was appointed in 1845 keeper of the Imperial Library at Vienna, and "Präfect der Wiener Hofbibliothek" in 1867.

"I'm fur'im." *Solid for Mulhooly*, a sketch of municipal politics under the leaders, the ring and the boss [by Rufus E. Shapley]. N. Y., Carleton, 1881. 178+[1] D.

*Ye last sweet thing in corners*: being the faithful drama of ye artists' vendetta, by F. I. D. [Mrs. Florence I. Duncan]. Phila., Duncan & Hall, [1880]. 66 p. br. O.

*Liber librorum*, its structure, limitations, and purpose [by H: Dunn]. London, Longmans, 1867. 183 p. O.

*The library of a bibliomaniac* [Almon W. Griswold; by Alexander Denham], to be sold Dec. 6, 1880. N. Y., [1880]. 172 p. sq. O.

*Lucile*.—Plagiarisms are so nearly related to pseudonymous writing that we condense the following from the *London World*, quoted in the *American bookseller*:

A writer in the *Atlantic monthly* has discovered that 'Lavinia,' by George Sand, is the original of Lord Lytton's 'Lucile,' which is merely a careful and neat paraphrase, in many cases an exact translation, of the French novel. He was anticipated by R. S. Ellis in Madras early in 1861. An article founded on his discovery appeared in the *Literary gazette* March 2, 1861, concluding thus: "We see that Mr. Owen Meredith is preparing for publication a volume, to be called 'The Songs of Servia!' Will it prove to be a translation from Béranger?" The volume was published under the title—said by a Serbian scholar to be ungrammatical—of 'Serbski Pesme,' and it actually proved to be translated from a French version.

*Mrs. Jerningham's journal* is by Mrs. Hart, a sister of the late Miss M. B. Smedley.—*S. B. Noyes.*

*A nameless nobleman*; [by Mrs. Jane Goodwin Austin]. Boston, Osgood, 1881. S. (Round-robin series.)

*Old-time child life*; by E. H. Arr [Mrs. Ellen H. Rollins]. Phila., Lippincott, 1881. 188 p. D.

*Political portraits*, by a prominent London journalist, Phil., 1873, is by [Frank Hill].—*S. B. Noyes.*

*Thomas Carlyle and his Reminiscences* in the *Quarterly rev.* for April "is rumored to be from the pen of Mr. Abraham Hayward. The article on Carlyle in the *Westminster rev.* was by W. M. W. Call, the author of "Reverberations." Mr. W. C. Cartwright is said to be the writer of the article on *Panizzi*."—*Ath.*

*Through the ranks to a commission*; [by Lieut. J. E. Acland-Troyte]. London, Macmillan, 1881. 310 p. 8°.

*The Tsar's window*.—The *Literary world* would suggest Edna Dean Proctor as the author, were it not that it is now more than ten years since she made her "Russian journey, and were it not that there is so close a resemblance between a chapter in the novel and a letter in the *Boston advertiser* describing the christening of the son of the present Tsar (then Tsarevitch) that "we should say they either had the same author or that that letter was used almost word for word in writing this chapter."

*Alfred Ayres*.—The orthoëpist; by Alfred Ayres [I: Embley Osmun, M.D.]. N. Y., 1881.

*Byron and Moore*.—La mort de Napoléon, dithyrambe trad. de l'anglais de lord Byron [J. A. S. Collin de Plancy]; préc. d'une notice sur la vie et la mort de Napoléon Bonaparte, par Th. Moore [J. A. S. Collin de Plancy]. Paris, 1821. 8°.

"This pamphlet went through five editions in a year, thanks to the names which the author borrowed."—*Polybiblion*.

The *Polybiblion* give also as pseudonyms used by J. A. S. Collin de Plancy, *Brindamour*, *Paul Béranger*, *le baron Jules de Saint-Génois*, *Allens*, *le père Jacques de Nilinse*, but does not give the titles of the works in which they were used. The other pseudonyms given by the *Polybiblion* are to be found in Quérard's "Supercheries."

*Claire de Chandenex*.—Secondes nocces; par Mme. Claire de Chandenex [Mme. Emma Bailly]. Paris, 1881. 18°.

Mme. Bailly is a prolific writer of romances, *suitable pueris virginibusque*.

*D. C. Addison*.—The street singer: a poem; by D. C. Addison [C: A. Daniell]. Chicago, 1880. 16°.

*Ensenada*.—L'art de vivre cent ans; par le docteur Ensenada [J. A. S. Collin de Plancy]. Paris, 1867. 12°.

*Glananville*.—Un million d'anecdotes Suisses; par le baron de Glananville [J. A. S. Collin de Plancy]. Paris, 1861. 32°.

*Godfrey Greylock*.—Taghconic; the romance and beauty of the [Berkshire county] hills; by Godfrey Greylock [Joseph E. A. Smith]. Boston, Lee & Shepard, 1879. 381 p. D.

*Gregor Samarow*.—The eleventh article in the *Contemporary review* for April, 1881, is "The Court of Hanover; by Oscar Meding ('Gregor Samarow')." "

This pseudonym was used in "Um Szepter u. Kronen" and other romances published in 1873 and since. Herr Meding has just published, at Leipzig, under his real name, "Memoiren zur Zeitgeschichte," a history of the fall of the kingdom of Hanover.

*H. A. Page*.—Leaders of men. Biographies for youth; by H. A. Page [Alexander H. Japp]. L., 1880. Portr. Sm. 8°.

Mr. Japp has used the same pseudonym in "Golden lives," London, 1873; "Out and all about," fables, London, 1874; "Thomas De Quincy, N. Y., 1877," 2 v.; and "Thoreau," Boston, 1877.

*Mullner*.—Le bourreau de Drontheim, ou la nuit du 13 déc.; tr. de l'allemand de Mullner [J. A. S. Collin de Plancy]. Paris, 1825. 2 v. 12°.

*Peccadille*.—A pseudonym used by many journalists, among others E. Baudouin, in *Le Français*, and Victor Dubled.—*L'intermédiaire*, 25 fév., 10 avril.

*Q. P. Index*.—General index to the *International review*; to the *Nation*; to *Lippincott's magazine*; supplementary to the *Atlantic monthly*; by Q. P. Index [W: M. Griswold].

*Saxe Holm*.—A story by Saxe Holm, in the last (June) *Harper*, shows most conclusively to some people that H. H. (Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson) had a hand in it, directly or remotely.

*Theophilus Secundus*.—"Under the pseudonym of 'Theophilus Secundus,' Rev. Stephen Jenner published, in 1854, an answer to Archdeacon Wilberforce, on the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist."—*Acad.*, 13, 11, 1880.

*Tom Trip*.—The history of Giles Gingerbread, a little boy who lived upon learning; by Tom Trip [Giles Jones]. York, n. d.—*Ath.*, April 30, p. 592.

*Violet Fane*.—Collected verses; by Violet Fane [Mrs. Cecil Singleton]. L., 1880. D.

*Owls-Glass*.—Rebel brag and British bluster: a record of unfulfilled prophesies; by Owls-Glass. N. Y., Am. News Co. [1865]. 111 p. D. Who is the author?

## Library Purchase-List.

A SELECTION OF NEW BOOKS, WITH NOTES OF  
COMMENDATION OR CAUTION.

*Books mentioned without notes can, as a rule, be safely  
purchased for the general reader.*

BAKER, Rev. W. H. Blessed Saint Certainty :  
a story. [Anon.] Bost., Roberts. S. \$1.50.

"The book has a grim and gloomy color and a stern and earnest feeling, and will educate and edify. Nevertheless there is too much of it. . . . A work of much more than usual power not turned to the best account."—*Literary World*.

BARBOU, Alfred. Victor Hugo: his life and  
works; from the French by Frances A. Shaw.  
Chic., Griggs. S. \$1.

"An extravagant eulogy."

BARNARD, C. Knights of to day; or, love and  
science. N. Y., Scribner's Son's. S. \$1.

"In the stories collected under this title, Cupid no longer yields the old-fashioned clumsy bow and arrow—he avails himself of electricity and the Morse alphabet, the photographer's camera, the stereopticon, and pierces the heart of his victim with a ray from the heliograph."—*Boston Traveller*.

BESANT, Walter, and Rice, Ja. The chaplain of  
the Fleet: a novel. N. Y., Harper. Q.  
(Franklin sq. lib.) Pap., 20 c.

"The authors of 'Ready-money Mortiboy' have attempted a reproduction of 18th century autobiography. It reads almost as natural as anything of Defoe's."—*Atla*.

BURROUGHS, J. Pepacton. Bost., Houghton  
Mifflin & Co. S. \$1.50.

"Depicts a voyage in a canoe down a branch of the Delaware River, which is novel in its incident, as well as characteristically fresh in observation. The other papers are: Springs; An idyl of the honey-bee; Nature and the poets; Notes by the way; Footpaths; A bunch of herbs, and Winter pictures. Mr. Burroughs is the best successor of Thoreau that our country has furnished."—*Bost. Sat. eve. Gazette*.

COOPER, H. J. Art of furnishing on rational  
and æsthetic principles. N. Y., Holt. S.  
75 c.

"Commends itself by its attention to principles. To young people this book affords the suggestions they particularly need; general ideas of fitness and congruity as opposed to any conventional fashions."—*Springfield Republican*.

COSSA, Luigi. Guide to the study of political  
economy; from 2d Italian ed., with pref. by  
W. Stanley Jevons. N. Y., Macmillan. D.  
\$1.25.

"A survey of the progress of science from the earliest times to the present day, extending to all the countries in which it has found any systematic cultivation. Professor Cossa has a BRIEF grasp of his theme. His perceptions of what is true and what is false in doctrine, and his estimate of the comparative value of the works of different thinkers, are not less commendable than the range of learning which he brings to his task, and which apparently embraces all that has been written in the English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, and Scandinavian tongues."—*Nation*.

DORMAN, Rushton M. Origin of primitive  
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PINTO, Major Serpa. How I crossed Africa. Tr. from the author's ms. by Alfred Elwes. London, Low; Phila., Lippincott. 2 v. O. \$7.

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